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Paris, Hanau, etc., which he published as long ago as 1897. On the basis of the widely dispersed sources there indicated and of some discovered since, he and M. Roland have now brought out near three hundred pieces for the period extending to the end of the twelfth century. Among them are twenty-four from popes, fifty-four from sovereigns, twelve from bishops and archbishops, and ninety-nine from the abbots of Stavelot. Each piece is accompanied by an analysis, definite indications of the manuscripts utilized and of previous editions and analyses, and a list of variants. Where there is reasonable occasion notes are added, either concerning the authenticity, date or object of the act, or explanatory of points in the text. Special attention is given to the identification of place names. Preceding all is an introduction which contains besides other useful matter a carefully determined list of the abbots to 1210. Toward the end are a glossary of least common or obscure terms, a table of the documents according to their origin, an exceptionally convenient index of names, a list of corrections and additions, and a map showing names of places and water-courses and in what localities the abbey had possessions. From beginning to end this first volume exhibits both a clear sense of the use of such work, and unremitting care. It is model editing and promises well for our having in due time a thoroughly satisfactory collection of the Stavelot-Malmedy charters.

EARLE W. DOW.

Les Sources de l'Histoire de France, XVI^e Siècle (1494-1610). Par HENRI HAUSER, Professeur à l'Université de Dijon. Volume II. *François I^{er} et Henri II. (1515-1559)*. [Manuels de Bibliographie Historique, III.] (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1909. Pp. xv, 201, 6.)

M. HAUSER apologizes for the fact that owing to "raisons indépendantes de ma volonté" three years have elapsed between the first and second parts of this work. One who knows the difficulties of bibliographical research in the history of France of the sixteenth century will gladly grant him absolution.

The volume and variety of material of an historical or semi-historical nature produced in France in the sixteenth century was very great. The old fashioned chronicle disappeared. The Renaissance had introduced new interests, new standards, new methods, at the same time that the expansion of the French monarchy under Francis I. enormously widened the crown's sphere of activity.

French diplomacy before the time of Francis I. was intermittent and occasional. It was this king who organized the diplomatic corps of the French monarchy. Aside from the accredited ambassadors at Vienna, Madrid, London, Venice, Rome, etc., there was a multitude of special ambassadors, secret agents, etc., spread like a net over the face of Europe, from Scotland to Constantinople.

The dominant foreign politics of France before 1559 not merely enlarged enormously the mass of diplomatic papers, but practically makes it necessary for the bibliographer to include much of the historical materials of other countries in such a survey as this. A glance at the section "Sources Étrangères", in which there are 138 numbers, will show this. Spanish politics, German politics, Levantine politics, are important fields of the historiographer's interest. While Italian sources retain their former importance, the German and Spanish sources acquire an increasing value.

The laicizing of politics is another striking fact of the reign, of interest to the historiographer. Laymen rivalled or supplanted churchmen as diplomats and statesmen, and left memoirs to supplement the huge volume of documents which diplomacy created. No other form of the historical literature of the time requires greater caution on the part of the student. This observation is particularly true of the *mémoires-journaux*, which were partly reminiscences, partly collections of documents, not all of them genuine, and many of them garbled. Most of the memoirs were written late in the lives of their authors and often under difficult conditions, *e. g.*, Montluc. All of them naturally were strongly biassed. Those of De Thou and La Noue are notable exceptions to this statement. Their lack of literary form is often no less remarkable. When doughty fighters like Montluc took up the pen, they often produced strange results.

The difficulties of the bibliographer do not diminish in proportion as he advances. Some material, like Brantôme and Rabelais, hovers on the penumbra between history and literature (see nos. 873-881 *bis*). French prose was struggling to be free from the yoke of the Renaissance. The tyranny of the Latin tongue, in spite of the monumental work of De Thou, was an anachronism, for the French language had risen to the dignity of history.

Again, the activity in French legal history was very great, for the new scholarship gave birth to legists, publicists, political theorists. The redaction of the *Coutumes* created a whole literature of an important historical nature, and the activity of the legists was imitated by canonists, genealogists, and provincial historians. For the first time also tracts, pamphlets, and even books, notably those of Bodin, of an economic nature appear in the field. The printing-press poured forth a stream of historical material unknown earlier. One group of such material is particularly difficult to classify; these are the *plaquettes*. The activity of the political press was prodigious and religious polemic added new fuel. These pamphlets are so numerous and of such infinite variety that they almost elude classification. But no one familiar with M. Hauser's attainments will doubt that he has most competently arranged and classified the complex historical materials of the intricate period of Francis I. and Henry II.

Much and good work has been done upon the history of the religious wars. But the preceding period has been barely touched. Save

the volumes by M. Lemonnier in Lavissee, *Histoire de France*, no authoritative history of the reigns of Francis I. or of Henry II. exists. The path to such a work is now clear. With this admirable monograph to guide his researches, it is to be hoped that some historian soon will undertake such a volume—or volumes.

It may be added that M. Hauser has missed the fact that the history of De Thou (no. 778) was also printed at the Hague in 1740 in eleven volumes, and that an English translation of books I.–XXV. was made by Bernard Wilson (London, 1730, 2 volumes).

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

Iconographie Calvinienne. Ouvrage dédié à l'Université de Genève.

Par E. DOUMERGUE, Doyen de la Faculté Libre de Théologie Protestante de Montauban. (Lausanne: Georges Bridel et Cie. 1909. Pp. vii, 280.)

THIS album of Calvin's likenesses, which is inscribed to his still living daughter, his university, was the contribution of Professor Doumergue in the double jubilee which Geneva celebrated during the first weeks of July, 1909: the Reformer's fourth centennial and the 350th anniversary of the foundation of his famous school. The book, which contains twenty-six full-sized phototypes and seventy-six engravings, is in every sense worthy of the author and publishers and of the occasion. Special subscriptions made it possible to place it on the market at a price which ought to insure a wide circulation.

Calvin's portraits, which his eminent biographer has collected and studied and now publishes with sagacious comments, will spread knowledge of the real physiognomy of the great Reformer, concerning which many mistaken notions have been and still are current. The Calvin of the tradition has a pale, yellow, emaciated face, taken from an old but bad oil-painting in the Geneva Public Library. That portrait was badly touched up and varnished in 1775 and besides is not an original. It presents the Calvin of the very last years, perhaps the last days, of his life. History has desired to know the man in his middle age, if not in his prime, who began to be known as Geneva's reformer before he was thirty. One may safely say that man is now before us.

Professor Doumergue's inquiries in private as well as public art galleries and libraries in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland have enabled him to bring forward a dozen typical likenesses, all of which can be dated as of the sixteenth century, all connected by evident resemblance, and which most likely correspond to the several phases of Calvin's life. In this precious series he emphasizes the value of three oil-portraits. Two of the same, in Rotterdam and in Basle, being probably copies of a lost original, represent the Reformer in the middle of life. The third one is of the latter years but taken direct from the model and of proved authenticity. It was given by Calvin himself to his successor Beza and remained in Beza's family. The excellent wood-cut inserted in Beza's *Icones* (1580) is obviously a copy of the same.